

Computing families of Cohen-Macaulay and Gorenstein rings

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Abstract

We characterize Cohen-Macaulay and Gorenstein rings obtained from certain types of convex body semigroups. Algorithmic methods to check if a polygonal or circle semigroup is Cohen-Macaulay/Gorenstein are given. We also provide some families of Cohen-Macaulay and Gorenstein rings.

Keywords: Affine non normal semigroup, circle semigroup, Cohen-Macaulay ring, Cohen-Macaulay semigroup, convex body semigroup, Gorenstein ring, Gorenstein semigroup, polygonal semigroup.

MSC-class: 20M14 (Primary), 20M05 (Secondary).

Introduction

Let $(S, +)$ be a finitely generated commutative monoid. If \mathbb{k} is a field, we denote by $\mathbb{k}[S]$ the semigroup ring of S over \mathbb{k} . Note that $\mathbb{k}[S]$ is equal to $\bigoplus_{m \in S} \mathbb{k}\chi^m$ endowed with a multiplication which is \mathbb{k} -linear and such that $\chi^m \cdot \chi^n = \chi^{m+n}$, m and $n \in S$ (see [2]).

Let R be a Noetherian local ring, a finite R -module $M \neq 0$ is a Cohen-Macaulay module if $\text{depth}(M) = \dim(M)$. If R itself is a Cohen-Macaulay module, then it is called a Cohen-Macaulay ring (see [3]). In commutative algebra, a Gorenstein local ring is a Noetherian commutative local ring R with finite injective dimension, as an R -module. There are many equivalent conditions most dealing with some sort of duality condition, Bass in [1] publicized the concept of Gorenstein rings, this concept is a special case of the more general concept of Cohen-Macaulay ring. Both properties have been widely studied in ring theory, but if we try to search Cohen-Macaulay and Gorenstein rings, few methods to obtain such rings are found (see [5] and references therein). One of the contributions of this work is that it gives a method for constructing Cohen-Macaulay rings and it provides examples of Gorenstein rings.

To achieve our goal convex body semigroups are used (see [4]). Let $F \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq}^k$ be a convex body and $F_i = \{iX \mid X \in F\}$ with $i \in \mathbb{N}$, the convex body semigroup generated by F is the semigroup $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i \cap \mathbb{N}^k$; we study the cases

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when the semigroups are generated by convex polygons and circles. According to a theorem of Hochster normal semigroup rings are Cohen-Macaulay (see [3] Theorem 6.3.5), but in our case all circle and polygonal semigroups are not normal which makes our study novel. In this work Cohen-Macaulayness and Gorensteinness of the semigroup rings given by circles and polygons are characterized, obtaining families fulfilling both properties.

The contents of this work are organized as follows. Section 1 contains some known results of Cohen-Macaulay and Gorenstein rings in terms of their associated semigroups. In Section 2 we give some results concerning the Cohen-Macaulay and Gorenstein properties for semigroups defined from convex bodies of \mathbb{R}^2 . In Sections 3, 4 and 5 the Cohen-Macaulayness and Gorensteinness in affine circle semigroups and affine convex polygonal semigroups are characterized, giving in addition a method for constructing Cohen-Macaulay semigroups and examples of Gorenstein semigroups. Finally in Section 6 we discuss how effective is the use of circle and polygonal semigroups in our problem and present some conclusions about the use of them.

1 Terminology and previous results

Let G be a nonempty subset of \mathbb{R}_{\geq}^k and denote by $L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(G)$ the rational cone $\{\sum_{i=1}^p q_i f_i \mid p \in \mathbb{N}, q_i \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq}, f_i \in G\}$. Let $Fr(L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(G))$ be the boundary of $L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(G)$ considering the usual topology of \mathbb{R}^k and define the interior of G as $G \setminus Fr(L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(G))$, we denote it by $\text{int}(G)$. Along this work it is used $d(P)$ as the Euclidean distance between a point P and the origin O .

Let $S \subset \mathbb{N}^k$ be the affine semigroup generated by $\{n_1, \dots, n_r, n_{r+1}, \dots, n_{r+m}\}$. A semigroup S is called simplicial when $r = \dim(S)$ and $L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(S) = L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(\{n_1, \dots, n_r\})$. All semigroups appearing in this work are simplicial, so in the sequel we will assume such property. For every $n \in S$ denote by $\text{Ap}(n)$ the set $\{s \in S \mid s - n \notin S\}$; this set is known as the Apéry set of n . It is straightforward to prove that $L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(S) \cap \mathbb{N}^k$ is an affine semigroup, denote it by \mathcal{C} .

The ring $\mathbb{k}[S]$ is isomorphic to the subring of $\mathbb{k}[t_1, \dots, t_{r+m}]$ generated by $t^s = t_1^{s_1} \cdots t_{r+m}^{s_{r+m}}$ with $s = (s_1, \dots, s_{m+r}) \in S$ (see [8]). A semigroup is called Cohen-Macaulay (C-M) if its associated semigroup ring $\mathbb{k}[S]$ is Cohen-Macaulay. In the same way S is said to be Gorenstein if $\mathbb{k}[S]$ is also Gorenstein.

The following results show some characterizations of Cohen-Macaulay rings in terms of its associated semigroup.

Theorem 1. [6, Theorem 1.1] *The following conditions are equivalent:*

1. S is C-M.
2. For any $a, b \in S$ with $a + n_i = b + n_j$ ($1 \leq i \neq j \leq r$), $a - n_j = b - n_i \in S$.

When the subsemigroups are in \mathbb{N}^2 the above result can be reformulated.

Corollary 2. *Let $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$, the following conditions are equivalent:*

1. S is C-M.
2. For all $a \in \mathcal{C} \setminus S$, $a + n_1$ or $a + n_2$ does not belong to S .

Proof. Assume that there exists $a \in \mathcal{C} \setminus S$ such that $\alpha = a + n_2 \in S$ and $\beta = a + n_1 \in S$. Clearly $\alpha + n_1 = \beta + n_2$, but $\alpha - n_2 = \beta - n_1 = a \notin S$, which implies that S is not C-M (see condition 2 in Theorem 1).

Conversely, let now α, β be two elements of S satisfying $\alpha + n_1 = \beta + n_2$. Since $\alpha, \beta \in L_{\mathbb{Q}_\geq}(\{n_1, n_2\})$, they can be uniquely expressed as $\alpha = \lambda_1 n_1 + \lambda_2 n_2$ and $\beta = \mu_1 n_1 + \mu_2 n_2$ with $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathbb{Q}_\geq$. So $\beta = \alpha + n_1 - n_2 = (\lambda_1 + 1)n_1 + (\lambda_2 - 1)n_2$ obtaining that $\lambda_2 - 1 = \mu_2 \geq 0$ and hence $\lambda_2 \geq 1$. Analogously, we obtain that $\mu_1 \geq 1$. Thus $\alpha - n_2 = \beta - n_1 \in L_{\mathbb{Q}_\geq}(\{n_1, n_2\})$. Taking now $a = \alpha - n_2 = \beta - n_1$ and using the hypothesis, since $a + n_1 = \beta \in S$ and $a + n_2 = \alpha \in S$, the element a belongs to S . We conclude that S is C-M. \square

Lemma 3. *Let $S \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ be a simplicial affine semigroup such that $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \text{int}(S)$ is nonempty finite set, then S is not C-M.*

Proof. Let $a \in \text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \text{int}(S)$ such that $d(a) = \max\{d(a') | a' \in \text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \text{int}(S)\}$. The elements $a + n_1$ and $a + n_2$ are in S and by Corollary 2 the semigroup S is not C-M. \square

In [6, Section 4] it is given the following result that characterizes Gorenstein semigroups.

Theorem 4. *The following conditions are equivalent:*

1. *S is Gorenstein.*
2. *S is C-M and $\cap_{i=1}^r \text{Ap}(n_i)$ has a unique maximal element (with respect to the order defined by S).*

2 Some results for convex body semigroups

Let $F \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq}^r$ be a convex body and assume that $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i \cap \mathbb{N}^r$ is an affine convex body semigroup minimally generated by $\{n_1, \dots, n_r, n_{r+1}, \dots, n_{r+m}\}$ where $F_i = i \cdot F$ with $i \in \mathbb{N}$. It can easily obtained an algorithm to check if an element P belongs to \mathcal{F} . Just consider the ray τ defined by P , the set $\tau \cap F$ is a segment \overline{AB} with $d(A) \leq d(B)$. To check if $P \in \mathcal{F}$, we consider $\{k \in \mathbb{N} | \frac{d(P)}{d(B)} \leq k \leq \frac{d(P)}{d(A)}\}$, if this set is nonempty then $P \in \mathcal{F}$. The affine semigroup $L_{\mathbb{Q}_\geq}(\mathcal{F}) \cap \mathbb{N}^r$ is denoted by \mathcal{C} and for $r = 2$ it is a simplicial semigroup if and only if $F \cup \{O\} \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq}^2$ has at least three non-aligned points. Assume \mathcal{F} is simplicial, then denote by τ_1 and τ_2 its extremal rays with τ_1 the ray with greater slope (note that $\text{Fr}(L_{\mathbb{Q}_\geq}(\mathcal{G})) = \{\tau_1, \tau_2\}$) and by $n_1 \in \tau_1$ the element of $\mathcal{F} \cap \tau_1$ with less module, similarly define $n_2 \in \tau_2$.

Lemma 5. *Let $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ be a simplicial affine convex body semigroup not equal to \mathcal{C} such that $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{F})$. The semigroup \mathcal{F} is C-M if and only if $\mathcal{F} \cap \tau_i = \langle n_i \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

Proof. Assume that \mathcal{F} is C-M and $\mathcal{F} \cap \tau_1$ is not generated by n_1 . In such case, $\mathcal{F} \cap \tau_1$ is a segment and $(\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{F}) \cap \tau_1$ has a finite number of elements. Take $P \in (\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{F}) \cap \tau_1$ the element with largest module, then $P + n_1 \in \mathcal{F}$. Now, since $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{F})$, $P + n_2 \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus \mathcal{F} is not C-M, which is a contradiction.

Suppose now that $\mathcal{F} \cap \tau_i = \langle n_i \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$. Given $P \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{F}$, we are going to prove that $P + n_1 \notin \mathcal{F}$ or $P + n_2 \notin \mathcal{F}$. Assume without loss of generality that $P \in (\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{F}) \cap \tau_1$, using that $\mathcal{F} \cap \tau_1 = \langle n_1 \rangle$ we obtain that $P + n_1 \notin \mathcal{F}$.

□

Define the convex hull of a subset G of \mathbb{R}^n as the intersection of all convex sets containing G , denote it by $\text{ConvexHull}(G)$ and denote by \overline{AB} the segment defined by two points A and B . Let $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ be the set $(\text{ConvexHull}(\{O, n_1, n_2, n_1 + n_2\}) \setminus \{\overline{On_1}, \overline{On_2}, n_1 + n_2\}) \cup \{O\}$.

Lemma 6. *Let $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ be a simplicial affine convex body semigroup such that $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{F})$ and $\mathcal{F} \cap \tau_i = \langle n_i \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) = \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{H}$.*

Proof. Trivially, $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{H} \subset \text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$.

Let $P \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{H}$. If $P \in \text{int}(\mathcal{F})$, then $P - n_1 \in \text{int}(\mathcal{F})$ or $P - n_2 \in \text{int}(\mathcal{F})$, so $P \notin \text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$. If $P \in \mathcal{F} \cap \tau_i = \langle n_i \rangle$, then $P - n_i \in \mathcal{F}$ and again $P \notin \text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$.

□

Corollary 7. *Let $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{N}^2$ be a C-M simplicial affine convex body semigroup such that $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{F})$. The semigroup \mathcal{F} is Gorenstein if and only if there exists a unique maximal element in the set $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{H}$.*

Proof. By Theorem 4, \mathcal{F} is Gorenstein if and only if $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$ has a unique maximal element. By Lemma 6, we obtain that $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) = \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{H}$ which proves the result.

□

3 C-M and Gorenstein affine circle semigroups

Let C be the circle with center (a, b) and radius $r > 0$ and as in [4], define C_i as the circle with center (ia, ib) and radius ir and $\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i \cap \mathbb{N}^2$ the semigroup generated by C . Using the notation of the preceding sections, denote by \mathcal{C} the positive integer cone $L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(C \cap \mathbb{R}_{\geq}^2) \cap \mathbb{N}^2$, τ_1 and τ_2 the extremal rays of \mathcal{C} and $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C} \setminus \{\tau_1, \tau_2\}$. In [4, Theorem 18] affine circle semigroups are characterized and it can be easily prove that when $C \cap \mathbb{R}_{\geq}^2$ has at least two points the circle semigroup is simplicial. In this section, we consider that \mathcal{S} is a simplicial affine circle semigroup. The following result characterizes C-M affine circle semigroups.

Proposition 8. *Assume that $\mathcal{S} \neq \mathcal{C}$, then \mathcal{S} is a C-M semigroup if and only if $\text{int}(\mathcal{S}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{C})$ and $\mathcal{S} \cap \tau_i = \langle n_i \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

Proof. Let us suppose that \mathcal{S} is C-M. Since \mathcal{S} is a circle semigroup, if $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \neq \text{int}(\mathcal{S})$, then $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \text{int}(\mathcal{S})$ is a nonempty finite set (see [4, Lemma 17]). If this occurs, by Lemma 3 \mathcal{S} is not C-M and therefore $\text{int}(\mathcal{C})$ must be equal to $\text{int}(\mathcal{S})$. Now, by Lemma 5 we obtain that $\mathcal{S} \cap \tau_i = \langle n_i \rangle$.

The other implication is obtained by Lemma 5.

□

The semigroup represented in Figure 1 is an instance of C-M circle semigroup.

The above characterization of C-M circle semigroups allows to obtain a characterization of Gorenstein affine circle semigroups.

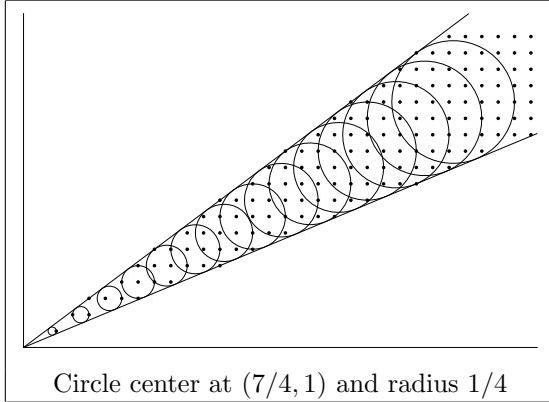


Figure 1: C-M circle semigroup.

Corollary 9. *Let \mathcal{S} be a C-M circle semigroup. \mathcal{S} is Gorenstein if and only if there exists a unique maximal element in $\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{H}$.*

Proof. Trivial by Corollary 7 and Proposition 8. \square

4 C-M affine convex polygonal semigroups

In this section we denote by $F \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq}^2$ a compact convex polygon with vertices $\mathbf{P} = \{P_1, \dots, P_t\}$ arranged in counterclockwise direction and by $\mathcal{P} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} F_i \cap \mathbb{N}^2$ its associated semigroup. Affine convex polygonal semigroups are characterized in [4, Theorem 14]. From now on, we consider that \mathcal{P} is a simplicial affine convex polygonal semigroup no equal to \mathcal{C} and that the polygon F is not a single segment. Once again, let τ_1 and τ_2 be the extremal rays of \mathcal{C} assuming τ_1 with a slope greater than τ_2 .

We define now the different sets we need to characterize and check the properties we are interested on, these will divide the cone of the semigroup \mathcal{P} in several parts with different properties. We distinguish two cases, $F \cap \tau_i$ is a point or it is formed by more than one point.

Assume $F \cap \tau_1 = \{P_1\}$ with $P_1 \in \mathbf{P}$, define j as the least positive integer such that $j\overline{P_1P_t} \cap (j+1)\overline{P_1P_2}$ is not empty and formed by a point, we call it V_1 (the existence of j is proven in [4] and can be easily computed). Denote by T_1 the triangle with vertices $\{O, P_1, V_1 - jP_1\}$, and by $\overset{\circ}{T}_1$ its topological interior. By [4, Lemma 11], for every $h \in \mathbb{N}$ with $h \geq j$ the points $h\overline{P_1P_t} \cap (h+1)\overline{P_1P_2}$ are in the same straight line which we denote by ν_1 . With this notation it is easy to prove that for every $h \in \mathbb{N}$, $((\overset{\circ}{T}_1 \cup (\overline{OP_1} \setminus \{O, P_1\})) + hP_1) \cap \mathcal{P} = \emptyset$ and that if $h \geq j$ then $((\overset{\circ}{T}_1 \cup (\overline{OP_1} \setminus \{O, P_1\})) + hP_1 + n_1) \cap \mathbb{N}^2 = \left(((\overset{\circ}{T}_1 \cup (\overline{OP_1} \setminus \{O, P_1\})) + hP_1) \cap \mathbb{N}^2 \right) + n_1$ (note that n_1 is a multiple of P_1 and denote as j_1 the integer verifying $j_1P_1 = jP_1 + n_1$). This implies that the elements of $\mathcal{B}_1 = \{D + \lambda n_1 | D \in (j_1P_1)(V_1 + n_1) \text{ and } \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq}\} \cap \mathbb{N}^2$ belong to \mathcal{P} or they are in $\overset{\circ}{T}_1 \cup (\overline{OP_1} \setminus \{O, P_1\}) + \mu P_1$ with μ a nonnegative integer, in

particular if $P \in \mathcal{B}_1 \setminus \mathcal{P}$ then $P + n_1 \notin \mathcal{P}$ and if $P \in \mathcal{B}_1 \cap \mathcal{P}$ then $P - n_1 \in \mathcal{P}$.

Denote Υ_1 the finite set $\text{ConvexHull}(\{O, j_1 P_1, V_1 + n_1, \nu_1 \cap \tau_2\}) \setminus \bigcup_{h < j_1, h \in \mathbb{N}} ((\overset{\circ}{T}_1 \cup (\overline{OP_1} \setminus \{O, P_1\})) + hP_1)$.

Analogously, if $F \cap \tau_2$ is a point for instance $P_1 \in \mathbf{P}$ then there exists the least integer j such that $j\overline{P_1P_2} \cap (j+1)\overline{P_1P_t}$ is equal to a single point V_2 in this case. Denote by T_2 the triangle with vertices $\{O, P_1, V_2 - jP_1\}$, by ν_2 the line containing the points $\{h\overline{P_1P_2} \cap (h+1)\overline{P_1P_t} | h \geq j, h \in \mathbb{N}\}$, by j_1 the integer fulfilling that $j_1 P_1 = jP_1 + n_2$ and by \mathcal{B}_2 to the set $\{D + \lambda n_2 | D \in (j_1 P_1)(V_2 + n_2) \text{ and } \lambda \in \mathbb{Q}_{\geq} \} \cap \mathbb{N}^2$. All these set verify analogous properties to the properties verified by the sets defined in the above paragraph. Denote in this case by Υ_2 to the finite $\text{ConvexHull}(\{O, j_1 P_1, V_2 + n_2, \nu_2 \cap \tau_1\}) \setminus \bigcup_{h < j_1, h \in \mathbb{N}} ((\overset{\circ}{T}_2 \cup (\overline{OP_1} \setminus \{O, P_1\})) + hP_1)$.

If $F \cap \tau_i$ is a segment for some i , we take $\nu_i = \tau_i$ and $\Upsilon_i = \{O\}$. With the above construction we define the finite set $\Upsilon' = \{P \in \Upsilon_1 \cap \mathbb{N}^2 | P + n_1, P + n_2 \in \mathcal{P}\}$, $\Upsilon'' = \{P \in \Upsilon_2 \cap \mathbb{N}^2 | P + n_1, P + n_2 \in \mathcal{P}\}$ and $\Upsilon = (\overset{\circ}{Q} + L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(F)) \cap \mathbb{N}^2$ where $Q \in L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(F)$ is the point $\nu_1 \cap \nu_2$. Note that the boundary of the set Υ intersects with two different sides of the polygon $i_0 F$ when $i_0 \gg 0$ and therefore the set $(\mathcal{C} \cap \Upsilon) \setminus \mathcal{P}$ is finite. This construction is illustrated in Figure 2. It can

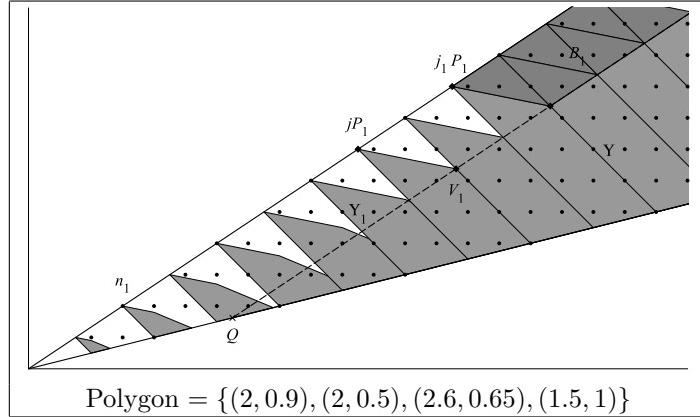


Figure 2: Construction for $F \cap \tau_1 = \{P_1\}$ and $F \cap \tau_2$ a segment.

be observed that \mathcal{C} is the union of the integer points of the set Υ and the stripes bounded by the parallel lines τ_1 and ν_1 , and τ_2 and ν_2 . In these partitions the following properties are satisfied:

1. Every point $P \in \mathcal{C}$ belonging to the stripes defined by the parallel lines τ_1 and ν_1 , and τ_2 and ν_2 (with $F \cap \tau_i$ a single point) verifies:
 - (a) If $P \in (\mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2) \setminus \mathcal{P}$ then $P + n_1$ or $P + n_2$ does not belong to \mathcal{P} .
 - (b) If $P \in \mathcal{B}_i \cap \mathcal{P}$ for some i then $P - n_i$ belongs to \mathcal{P} .
 - (c) If $P \notin \mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2$, then P belongs to $\Upsilon_1 \cup \Upsilon_2$ or $(\overset{\circ}{T}_i \cup ((T_i \cap \tau_i) \setminus \{O, P_i\})) + \mu P_i$ with μ a nonnegative integer and $\{P_i\} = F \cap \tau_i$. In case $P \in \Upsilon_1 \cup \Upsilon_2$ but $P \notin \mathcal{P}$ by Corollary 2, \mathcal{P} is not C-M. If P

belongs to $(\overset{\circ}{T}_i \cup ((T_i \cap \tau_i) \setminus \{O, P_i\})) + \mu P_i$ we obtain that $P + n_1$ or $P + n_2$ are not in \mathcal{P} (\mathcal{P} is still capable of being C-M).

2. For $\mathcal{C} \cap \Upsilon$, if $\Upsilon \setminus \mathcal{P}$ is not empty then \mathcal{P} is not C-M. It is enough to take P as the element of $\Upsilon \setminus \mathcal{P}$ of greatest distance to the origin in order to verify that $P + n_1, P + n_2 \in \mathcal{P}$ obtaining by Corollary 2 that \mathcal{P} is not C-M.

Lemma 10. *In the above conditions, for all point $P \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{P}$ such that $P \notin \Upsilon \cup \Upsilon' \cup \Upsilon'', P + n_1$ or $P + n_2$ is not in \mathcal{P} .*

Proof. Immediate from the above construction. \square

If $F \cap \tau_1$ and $F \cap \tau_2$ are both segments, by [4, Proposition 13] the set $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$ is finite and by Lemma 3 if it is nonempty \mathcal{P} is not C-M. If not, we have $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$, $\mathcal{C} \cap \tau_i \neq \mathcal{P} \cap \tau_i$ for some $i = 1, 2$ and when this occurs $(\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{P}) \cap \tau_i$ is finite. Taking now P the element of $(\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{P}) \cap \tau_i$ of greatest distance to the origin we have that $P + n_1$ and $P + n_2$ are both in \mathcal{P} and therefore \mathcal{P} is not C-M. Henceforth we will assume that $F \cap \tau_1$ and $F \cap \tau_2$ are not simultaneously segments.

Theorem 11. *Let \mathcal{P} be a simplicial affine convex polygonal semigroup such that $F \cap \tau_1$ and $F \cap \tau_2$ are not both segments. Then*

1. *if $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$, the semigroup \mathcal{P} is C-M if and only if $\mathcal{P} \cap \tau_i = \langle n_i \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$,*
2. *if $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \neq \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$, the semigroup \mathcal{P} is C-M if and only if $\Upsilon \cup \Upsilon' \cup \Upsilon'' \subset \mathcal{P}$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can suppose that $F \cap \tau_1$ is a single point.

Case 1 is obtained by Lemma 5.

Consider now that $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \neq \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$ and the set $\Upsilon \cup \Upsilon' \cup \Upsilon''$ is included in \mathcal{P} . For all P belongs to $\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{P}$, $P \notin \Upsilon \cup \Upsilon' \cup \Upsilon''$ and then $P + n_1$ or $P + n_2$ is not in \mathcal{P} (Lemma 10). So \mathcal{P} is C-M (Corollary 2).

Assume now that \mathcal{P} is C-M, $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \neq \text{int}(\mathcal{P})$ and $(\Upsilon \cup \Upsilon' \cup \Upsilon'') \setminus \mathcal{P} \neq \emptyset$. If $\Upsilon \setminus \mathcal{P}$ is not empty, then \mathcal{P} is not C-M. Analogously, if there exists $P \in (\Upsilon' \cup \Upsilon'') \setminus \mathcal{P}$, we have that $P + n_1, P + n_2 \in \mathcal{P}$, and \mathcal{P} is not C-M. Thus, $\Upsilon \cup \Upsilon' \cup \Upsilon'' \subset \mathcal{P}$. \square

The following result provides a method to obtain Cohen-Macaulay rings. Note that if F is a triangle, the sets Υ' and Υ'' are included in \mathcal{P} , thereby we prove now that $\Upsilon \subset \mathcal{P}$.

Corollary 12. *Any affine polygonal semigroup generated by a triangle with rational vertices is C-M.*

Proof. Consider the triangle T with vertices $\{A, C, B\} \subset \mathbb{Q}_{\geq}^2$ arranged in counterclockwise, such that $T \cap \tau_1 = A$, $L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(T) = L_{\mathbb{Q}_{\geq}}(\{A, C\})$ and let \mathcal{T} the affine semigroup generated by T .

If C is not in the ray defined by the origin and B , consider D the point obtained as the intersection of the segment \overline{AC} and the ray defined by the origin and B , define T' the triangle with vertices $\{A, B, D\}$ and T'' the triangle with vertices $\{B, C, D\}$. Note that Υ is the union of the corresponding Υ sets of the semigroups generated by T' and T'' . This situation is illustrated in Figure 3.

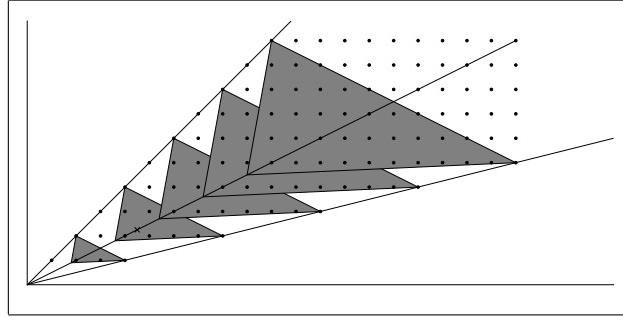


Figure 3: Initial partition.

We can simplify our situation assuming that O , B and C are aligned and $d(B) < d(C)$. Let now j be the smallest nonnegative integer fulfilling that $jT \cap (j+1)T \neq \emptyset$ and denote by T''' the triangle $\{jA, (j+1)A, (jA)(jC) \cap ((j+1)A)((j+1)B) - j\overrightarrow{OA}\}$. So $\text{int}(\mathcal{T}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \setminus \{\cup_{i \geq 0} i\overset{\circ}{T'''}\}$, and the set Υ is determined by the straight line containing OC and the straight line defined by the vertices of the triangles $i\overset{\circ}{T'''}$ which are not in the rays of \mathcal{C} , furthermore the intersection of this two straight lines is an element of a triangle jT and this lead us to say that $\Upsilon \subset \mathcal{P}$. Figure 4 illustrates this setting. Thus if $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) \neq \text{int}(\mathcal{T})$

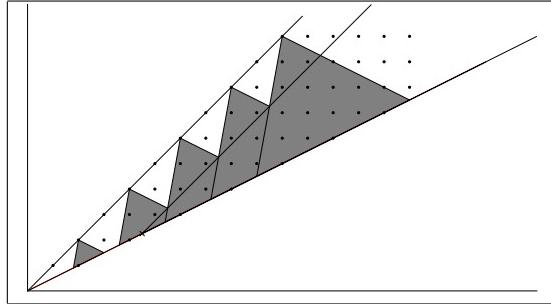


Figure 4: Set Υ .

by Theorem 11 case 2 the semigroup \mathcal{T} is C-M.

If $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{T})$ and $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{C}$, then by Corollary 2 the semigroup \mathcal{T} is C-M. Assume now that $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{T})$, $\mathcal{T} \neq \mathcal{C}$ and that $\mathcal{T} \cap \tau_2$ is generated by at least two elements. In particular, if $a \in \mathcal{C}$ with $\mathcal{C} \cap \tau_2 = \langle a \rangle$, then $a \in \overline{OQ} \setminus \mathcal{P}$ and therefore $a + n_1 \notin \mathcal{P}$ which contradicts the fact that $\text{int}(\mathcal{C}) = \text{int}(\mathcal{T})$. So, in any case $\mathcal{T} \cap \tau_1$ and $\mathcal{T} \cap \tau_2$ are both generated by a unique element and by Theorem 11 case 1 the semigroup \mathcal{T} is C-M. \square

5 Gorenstein affine convex polygonal semi-groups

Once C-M polygonal semigroups are characterized, we characterize Gorenstein polygonal semigroups. Since this characterization depends on the set $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap$

$\text{Ap}(n_2)$ (Theorem 4), we start by describing this set. Define \mathcal{H}' , \mathcal{H}'' and \mathcal{H}''' the finite sets $\Upsilon_1 \cap \{P \in \mathbb{N}^2 | P - n_1, P - n_2 \notin \mathcal{P}\}$, $\Upsilon_2 \cap \{P \in \mathbb{N}^2 | P - n_1, P - n_2 \notin \mathcal{P}\}$ and $\text{ConvexHull}(\{Q, Q + n_1, Q + n_2, Q + n_1 + n_2\}) \cap \{P \in \mathbb{N}^2 | P - n_1, P - n_2 \notin \mathcal{P}\}$, respectively.

Lemma 13. *Let \mathcal{P} be a C-M simplicial affine polygonal semigroup then $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) = \mathcal{P} \cap (\mathcal{H}' \cup \mathcal{H}'' \cup \mathcal{H}''')$.*

Proof. It is straightforward that $\mathcal{P} \cap (\mathcal{H}' \cup \mathcal{H}'' \cup \mathcal{H}''') \subset \text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$.

Let $P \in \mathcal{P} \setminus (\mathcal{H}' \cup \mathcal{H}'' \cup \mathcal{H}''')$, we see that $P \notin \text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$. Since $P \in \mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2 \cup (\Upsilon \setminus \mathcal{H}''')$, we obtain $P - n_1$ or $P - n_2$ belongs to \mathcal{P} and therefore $P \notin \text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$. Thus $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) \subseteq \mathcal{P} \cap (\mathcal{H}' \cup \mathcal{H}'' \cup \mathcal{H}''')$. \square

The following result characterized Gorenstein simplicial affine convex polygonal semigroups.

Theorem 14. *Under the assumption that \mathcal{P} is C-M, the semigroup \mathcal{P} is Gorenstein if and only if there exists a unique maximal element in the finite set $\mathcal{P} \cap (\mathcal{H}' \cup \mathcal{H}'' \cup \mathcal{H}''')$.*

Proof. By Lemma 13 and Theorem 4. \square

Using the explicit description of the set $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$ given in Lemma 13, it can be obtained an algorithm to check if a C-M polygonal semigroup is Gorenstein: first we must compute n_1 and n_2 which can be done directly from the vertices of F ; the elements V_1 , V_2 and Q are also required and can be computed using the results of Section 4; finally we must compute Υ_1 , Υ_2 and Υ and from these sets \mathcal{H}' , \mathcal{H}'' and \mathcal{H}''' . Note that the required elements can be computed by using elementary geometry and algebra. Besides, to determine the sets \mathcal{H}' , \mathcal{H}'' and \mathcal{H}''' it is only required an algorithm to check the belonging of an element to the semigroup \mathcal{P} . That algorithm was introduced in Section 2, it uses the equations of the sides of F and its time complexity is linear on the number of vertices when they are arranged in counterclockwise.

From Corollary 12 and Theorem 14 it is possible to construct nonnormal Gorenstein semigroup rings. For instance we can generate a family of Gorenstein rings by using the triangles with vertex set

$$\{(4, 0), (4 + 2k, 0), (4 + k, k)\},$$

with k an integer greater than or equal to 2. In Table 1 we determine explicitly the intersection $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$. In the above table we can see that the elements of $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$ are of the form $(4 + k - i + j, k - i)$ with $j = 0, \dots, 3$, and $i = 2, \dots, k - 1$. Thus since $(10 + k, k - 1) = (5, 0) + (5 + k, k - 1) = (6, 0) + (4 + k, k - 1) = (7, 0) + (3 + k, k - 1)$ and $(10 + k, k - 1) = (4 + k - i + j, k - i) + (4 + k - (k - i + 1) + (3 - j), i - 1)$ for all $i = 2, \dots, k - 1$ and $j = 0, \dots, 3$ we have that $(10 + k, k - 1)$ is the unique maximal element of $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$. Therefore all these polygonal semigroups are Gorenstein. In Figure 5 it is represented the polygonal semigroup obtained when $k = 3$.

$\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) \cap \{y = 0\}$	=	$\{(0, 0), (5, 0), (6, 0), (7, 0)\}$
$\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) \cap \{y = 1\}$	=	$\{(5, 1), (6, 1), (7, 1), (8, 1)\}$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) \cap \{y = k - 2\}$	=	$\{(2 + k, k - 2), (3 + k, k - 2), (4 + k, k - 2), (5 + k, k - 2)\}$
$\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) \cap \{y = k - 1\}$	=	$\{(3 + k, k - 1), (4 + k, k - 1), (5 + k, k - 1), (10 + k, k - 1)\}$
$\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2) \cap \{y \geq k\}$	=	\emptyset

Table 1: $\text{Ap}(n_1) \cap \text{Ap}(n_2)$.

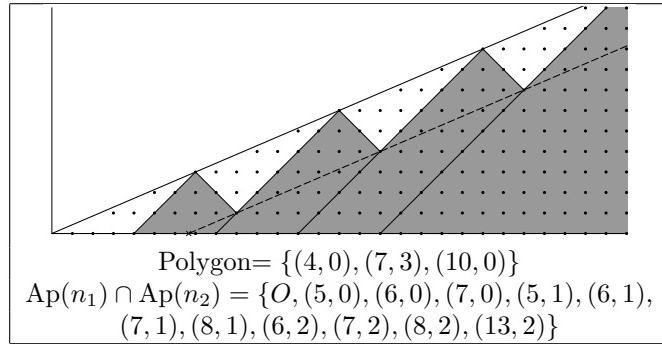


Figure 5: Example of Gorenstein polygonal semigroup.

6 Some conclusions

Determine whether a circle or polygonal semigroup is C-M and/or Gorenstein is very simple because the elements needed to check the characterizations given in this paper (Proposition 8, Corollary 9 and Theorems 11 and 14) can be obtained using basic geometry, all of this is mainly due to the fact that the belonging of one element in one of these semigroups can be easily performed from the polygon or circle that defines the semigroup. Thus convex body semigroups and all the theory developed to check their properties allow to generate instances of Cohen-Macaulay and Gorenstein semigroup rings, in particular using triangles many examples can be easily obtained. Moreover, we think that convex body semigroups are a good first place to search for semigroups verifying certain properties not only the two properties characterized in this work.

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